THE AMERICAN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRIAL

WASHINGTON ELECTION RIOTERS.

[FROM SUTTON'S REPORT.]

TURSDAY, July 7, 1857. CRIMINAL COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

JUDGE CRAWFORD.

PHILIP BARTON KEY, ESQ., U. S. D. A.

COUNCIL FOR THE DEFENCE JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, SR., ESQ. ROBERT E. SCOTT, ESQ. VESPASIAN ELLIS, ESQ. JOHN LINTON, ESQ. WILLIAM J. MARTIN, ESQ. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, JR., Esq. WILLIAM J. STONE, JR., Esq. DANIEL RATCLIFFE, ESQ EDWARD CARRINGTON, ESQ.

Mesers. Scott and Ellis (late editor of the Organ,) were this morning admitted to practice in this Court. Mr. Scott, a lawyer of reputation, was brought on special retainer f. om Warrenton, Va.

The parties are indicted for a riot at the first precinct of the Fourth Ward of Washington, on Monday, the first of June, 1857. DEFENDANTS

Daniel Stewart, Isaiah Stewart, George Johnson, Vanloman Johnson, William Garner, Charles Hur-dle, Robert Slatford, William Jones, Charles Spen-cer, George G. Wilson, William B. Wilson, Michael Hoover and David Lewis.

Many others indicted are not in custody.

The Jurors were sworn and interrogated.

1. Have you, at any time, formed or expre an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the partie: or any of them?

2. Are you twenty-five years of age?

8. Are you worth \$800, over and above your Mr. BRADLEY desired the Jurors to be ques

tioned as to their opinion whether there was a at the time specified in the indictment? at the time specified in the indictment?

It was overruled by the Court, who limited the enquiry to the point whether the Juror had a bias for er against the defendants that might affect

his judgment.

Mr. BRADLEY desired Mr. Stott to be asked in what country he was born, but it was overruled by the Court.

James Barnes, James W. Ott, William T. Jones, William Van Riswick, Daniel Lightfoot, James M. Taylor, John T. Bradley, John E. Neale, George M. Sothoron, Samuel Stott, Abraham Butler, and John E. Kendall.

Several Jurors were rejected, because they had formed opinions as to the guilt of some of the par-ties. Others because they had not the property The DISTRICT ATTORNEY. May it please the

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY. May it please the Court, gentlemen of the jury: this is an indictment against the defendants for a riot. Many others have been indicted who have not been arrested, and therefore are not on trial. You will find when you take the indictment, that those who are not on trial are marked, so that you may distinguish them from those defendants who are on trial.—They are indicted for a riot in the Fourth Ward of this city on the first of June last. I deem it unceressay to make any statement of what were the necessary to make any statement of what were the circumstances attending this offence; I will leave you to collect it from the evidence, as you will hear

you to collect it from the evidence, as you will near it from the witnesses.

MR. BRADLEY, Sen'r. We prefer to open our defence to the jury before the United States shall present their evidence; and with the permission of the court, I will state to you gentlemen of the jury, the nature, and character, and outline of the defence we set up in this case.

I know of no event in the history of this country of deep a present in the present to the queen

of deeper or more paramount interest to the ques-tion now to be submitted to your consideration Certainly since the American revolution there has been nothing like it on this continent, unless in Mexico. I have never read or heard of such a case as that which you are sworn to examine. I know it will be impossible for me to communicate to your minds the impression on my own. I know it will be impossible for you to feel in regard to it as I do, for I have been placed for the last six weeks, nearly two months, in a position different from that which you occupy, and I have made it my business to enquire with some degree of diligence into the incidents connected with this transaction. It is the first time in the history of this country, that the government troops of the United States have been called out to fire upon defenceless citizens. I hope, gentlemen, it will be the last. It is the first time in the history of this country that the police of the city, strong enough to suppress any riot among the people of the city, or any disturbance of the peace, were not called out in order to exert its force before resort was had to military power. I repeat that I know of noth or you to feel in regard to it to military power. I repeat that I know of nothing like it since the celebrated massacre in Boston, in 1770. If any of you in your retirement will take the trouble to read the history of those days, you will see something like the matters you have now to examine—you will see something like this in those events which occurred when the government troops of Great Britain fired upon the inhabitants of Boston, and in it you will find one of the leading causes of the American Revolution.

Our defence is first: I scarcely know upon the opening made by the United States, how to shape it—that there was no riot at the polls of the 4th Ward, in the city of Washington, at the time charged, but a sudden affray on the morning of the day of election—a sudden affray in which the day of election—a sudden array in which which I will show you was anticipated by one of those parties, perhaps by both; but it was an affray springing up from sudden and accidental causes, and not a riot in the strict legal technical

We will show you that that affray had ceased; We will show you that that affray had ceased; that it lasted at the outside, not more than three minutes; that four hours of peace, and quiet, and order, prevailed at those polls; that the voting went on as quietly as you are now sitting in that jury box; that no man was prevented voting Lut one, who attempted to vote with a dead man's papers; that they deposited their votes without interruption, without trouble, for four long hours, as peaceably as at any other noils in Washington. interruption, without trouble, for four long hours, as peaceably as at any other polls in Washington; and that while this is going on; while there was not a cloud in the heavens, while the sky was as serene as the sun ever lit up, the armed forces of the United States, were brought there to suppress a riot! Peace and order prevailed there, and while voters were going through the quiet and regular process of voting, the armed forces of the United States were brought out, ostensibly to quell a riot, but, as we will develope in the course of this investigation, for a very different course of this investigation, for a very different

I charge here, and I stand on proof to support the charge, that it was sought and brought about by the executive authorities of the city. If there was a riot, these men who are put on trial were acting on the defensive. I will give you a statement of the facts which lead to that conclusion. I will show to you by indisputable proof, that the Mayor of this city was informed, during the week before, that it was understood that men would come from that it was understood that men would come from Baltimore to disturb the election; and on respectable citizens making such a statement, he said "I know all about it, I am prepared to make affidavit for their arrest, and I will have the police at the station house to arrest them." I will show you that the number of Marines was speculated upon by the authorities of this city. I will show you

that a citizen, a friend of the executive, boasted that the American party would not cast more than a few votes, and that if they did, they would have to vote in the afternoon through a file of Marines. I will show you that another citizen said in substance the same thing. I will show you that a workman asked his employers, who were opposed to the American party, whether they could not find employment for him on that Monday in some other place? and on being asked why, he said because there would be more American blood shed on that Monday, than ever before in the city of Washington. I will show you that instead of the Mayor being prepared with his police force of 46 men—14 police officers and 30 of the auxiliary guard, with their captains—they were not at their duty, and the Mayor could not be found.

I will show you that it was all calm until 9 that a citizen, a friend of the executive, boasted

duty, and the Mayor could not be found.

I will show you that it was all calm until 9 o'clock, when, 12 or 14 young men went up 7th street, and that then one of the police magistrates, who was a candidate for the office of Alderman, sent to the Mayor for a police force to prevent a riot, but the Mayor could not be found, nor could the Captain of the auxiliary guard, when the affray might have been prevented.

I shall show you that those young men from Baltimore, some of whom are on this indictment—I do not know them—after some jeering, when Goddard sent for the Mayor, went away. They were gone some 20 or 30 minutes, and on returning to the polls they found a column of naturalized citizens, ranging from 100 to 300 men. reaching citizens, ranging from 100 to 300 men, reaching up to K street. There was scarcely an American in the column except at its head, apparently carrying out what had been before said, that the Americans would not be able to vote except in the Americans would not be able to vote except in the afternoon through a file of marines. They were in solid mass, literally taking possession of the polls. Those young men approached the column, next the curb-stone, and jeers and laughter followed; but I will show you that the first violence was done by police magistrate John H. Goddard, and the first pistol was fired by Captain Baggott, the captain of police. Then, gentlemen, take all this preparation, take all this arrangement, take all these facts, and group them together, and I all these facts, and group them together, and I ask you if these men did unite to resist this force, whether it was not a riot by them in resisting

Well, gentlemen, the affray lasted three minutes at the outside. This riot, which so disturbed the Executive of the United States, that he sent to Baltimore for a military force to keep the citizens of Washington in order, continued for three minutes. Nay, so soon was peace restored, that when Captain Goddard met the Mayor and Captain Mills in a barouche and returned to the polls, they found the judges were ready to proceed. And

what next?
Gentlemen, I tell you it was prepared; I tell you it was pre-arranged; I tell you it was pre-concerted that this riot should be encouraged and ripened to its head, in order that the marines concerted that this riot should be encouraged and ripened to its head, in order that the marines might be called out. How do I show it? They remained there a few minutes, when the Mayor, without leaving his barouche, said he would soon have the marines there. They left Captain Mills at the polls, and the Mayor and Capt. Goddard went to the Executive. They got an informal order, but the order could not be issued until certain information was produced, and on its production the order was formally obtained. The Mayor then returned to the City Hall. When the Mayor was preparing the information on which the order was issued, two citizens of Washington visited him, and before the order was issued a private message was sent to Capt. Tyler to hold visited him, and before the order was issued a private message was sent to Capt. Tyler to hold himself in readiness to march when he should receive the order of the Executive. Accordingle, the application having been made, the order we issued. In regard to it we shall offer you certain proof—we will show you that that application is founded upon false premises and gross misrepresentations. However, the order is sent for the marines to march up and place themselves under the rines to march up and place themselves under the command of the Mayor. They are ordered to fix bayonets and load with cartridge, composed of a bullet and three buckshot, and march against who? It will be shown that 100 marines marched with loaded guns and fixed bayonets, with heavy tread, among t a crowd of defenceless men, women and children. They were first brought to the City Hall; offer after offer was made to the Mayor to quell the mob, if mob there were; but the services of citizens were refused. The volunteer military force of the city was tendered to the Mayor, and that, too, was refused. He had the power to swear in as many special constables as he saw fit, he had the Marshal of the District at his right hand, with power to summon the posse comitatus, and I ask why was it not done? The plan was well matured completely ripened, and thoroughly executed.
With ample power to call out every citizen, with
the Marshal of the District by his side, with power to call upon the Major-General of the militia, and with citizens pressing upon him with offers of vol-untary service, he chose to resort to that deadly column, with Minnie balls and buckshot, to march upon a defenceless crowd.

marches this force to I street; they come line, and the polls are closed by the judges; the demand is made that they be opened. The answer is, withdraw the military and it shall be done, but not till then. The marines are marched to the polls; they form a line; the polls are not opened, and to the eternal honor of those judges they did not obey the mandate to open them so long as the military was there to control them.

Well, gentlemen, what is the next step? After

the marines had marched, a parcel of wild, rattle brained young men from the Navy-yard seized a cannon, and unquestioned they passed by the ma-rines and ran through the streets with it, while rines and ran through the streets with it, while those in the secret laughed, for they knew that that gun could do no harm. That gun was carried into an open space beyond the polls. They pro-cured, by some means, ammunition; they stationed it on 7th street, with the marines in line facing them. The Mayor was again accosted by respectable citizens, who said, Give us 25 men and we able citizens, who said, Give us 25 men and we will remove that gun. He refused. The conflict is approaching. He turns off, goes to the military, and a platoon charges across the street and takes the gun. Gentlemen, I will show you that not a weapon was discharged nor a stone thrown at those marines, until in capturing that gun, they shot at least one American citizen. I will show you, that as they charged, the men fled from it, there was no one to resist, yet muskets were fired, and one man was killed dead. I mean Wells. As Harper and Wells were sitting at the market-house, above the gun, the marines charged weils. As harper and weils were sitting at the market-house, above the gun, the marines charged diagonally across the street, and as they charged, Weils was shot dead. The others fell over on their hands and knees and escaped. I know there is a conflict of testimony on this point, but I say it here in the face of day, that if I had been there and armed, if I had died the next moment I would have shot down the men who did it. It was the duty of every one to resist such lawless aggres

These are the incidents of that day. Nay, I will go further. I will prove out of the mouths of respectable citizens that the order was given to fire, though it has been emphatically denied. I will prove, that the commanding officer gave the order to fire; I will show that the second in command gave the order to fire; and that it was given by the Mayor of Washington. Now, gentlemen, that there ought to be somebody indicted on this occasion is indisputably true. To discover whom, calls for earnest, unswerving, energetic action on the part of the people of this District, until they shall find out and bring to justice the aggressors. I say, if the facts be as they have been represented to me, the Mayor of Washington and those officers were guilty of murder. I say, there is no law of Congress or of the State of Marvland in mand gave the order to fire; and that it was given law of Congress or of the State of Maryland in force this day, which authorizes the calling out of the marines under these circumstances. And if there be any such law and authority, and they are called out, unless there was an urgent and pressing necessity, unless the riot or disturbance of the peace could not be suppressed in any other way, it was murder to shoot on that day, and I will produce to you my authority. The only authority found in the Constitution of the United States for calling forth the militia, is to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. Congress has legislated on that subject, and has provided how the military power may be called out in case of invasion or insurrection, and they have said, in so many words, that before they act, the President, by his proclama-

tion, shall put the citizens on their guard. He they cannot control it, it may be an insurrection, but, in as many words, Congress has pointed out the duty of the l'resident of the United States. Thank God, we have a little liberty left. It is un Thank God, we have a little liberty left. It is un lawful to call out the armed force of the United States to suppress any insurrection, without a proclamation, or to enforce any laws that may be broken by the violence of the people, until all the ordinary means have been exhausted. I will show that the Mayor of the city of Washington had 46 police officers under his control, with power to swear in special constables; he had the Marshal of the District at his right hand to call out the posse comitatus, he had offers of the volunteers posse comitatus, he had offers of the volunteers and of men who had sympathies with us, but the assistance thus tendered to him was rejected, and without knowing the condition of things, the President of the United States put this force under the ontrol of the Mayor.

The President may have been imposed upon; but every man who executed those orders is guilty of murder, and I would not live, you could not live in a count y of laws where such principles do not prevail. We borrow it from our Saxon ancestors, from old England, it has taken root here, that the right of the citizen can only be restrained by positive law enacted by himself; and we also borrow from the same source, the equally high principle that we have a right to bring to justice and punishment every man who violates that sacred principle of law.

and punishment every man who violates that sa-cred principle of law.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I will recapitulate the points of our defence: First, there was no riot in the proper sense of the term, but a sudden affray. Second, if there was a riot, it was a riot procured Second, if there was a riot, it was a riot procured and brought about through the instrumentality of the authorities of this city. And third, that the calling out of the Marines was oppressive, was, against law, was tyrannical, and the people were

ound to resist it.

We appear before you, gentlemen, under great We appear before you, gentlemen, under great disadvantages. There is not a press in this city that has told the truth in regard to these events, or anything like the truth. The public mind has been laboriously possessed with sentiments and statements which I am prepared, with proof, to show are utterly false. Communications have been made to the newspapers here by respectable citizens to put them right, but the publication of them has been refused. That is not all, I here assert that every member of the Grand Jury who sat upon this case, is opposed to the American

party, to which every person on trial belongs.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY. I must object to this course of proceeding. The gentleman is making his opening statement, and should be confined to his defence. Such remarks as these can exceed the control of the control surely only tend to inflame passion. What have the principles of the Grand Jury now to do with

the principles of the Grand Jury now to do with
the guilt or innocence of these parties?
The JUDGE. The Court cannot allow such observations on the Grand Jury. Doubtless they
have done what they considered to be their duty.
Mr. BRADLBY. I was about to remark on a
report made to this Court by the Grand Jury, which
I say suppresses the facts.
The DISTRICT ATTORNEY. I object to that.

The JUDGE. Whatever they have done, has nothing to do with the trial of this case. You may be right or wrong, but this is not the place for

uch strictures.
Mr. BRADLEY. I take every opportunity to speak freely, but if the Court restrains me, I must submit. No man has been traduced as I have been; submit. No man has been traduced as I have been; and when I am before you, gentlemen, I seek the opportunity to speak what I feel, and what I can prove. The Court says, I shall not speak of the Grand Jury; well, gentlemen, I shall only ask you, then, if you have read the report on going through the evidence in this case, to say how far it can be justified. I was speaking of the disadvantages under which we labor; I was about to say that it was impossible but that your minds should have received some influence from what has been put forth in the public prints. I cannot speak of the forth in the public prints. I cannot speak of the report of the Grand Jury, but if I could say any-thing about what the Grand Jury has done, I would ask your attention to that report. I am not at about what the Grand Jury has done, I would our attention to that report. I am not at to to do so. I will state to you, however, a laifact of the case, and that material fact is, took place in the Board of Aldermen on Monday took place in the Board of Aldermen on Monday material fact of the case, and that material fact is, that there was no disturbance of the public peace, for from three to four hours before the Marines

do with the case before the Court? Mr. BRADLEY. It has a tendency to preju-

lice the public mind when there is proof of these facts, and they are kept back. I am not at liberty to speak of any one in office. I am not at liberty to speak of any body, but I am at liberty to speak of the public press as to the fairness of this investigation; and I repeat, in conclusion, what I said at the outset in substance, that unless you are more than human, unless you can shut your eyes and ears to what has been going on all around you, unless you disbelieve the public prints and the action of public bodies, you come into that jury-box with a clear impression on your mind that there was a great riot on Seventh street, and that somebody was guilty; and you find in the action of every body that the Mayor and the Marines were right, and that these men were wrong. I say that, unless you are superhuman, you come of the evidence. Gentlemen, I leave the case in

BRUTAL .- On Saturday evening a man was dread-BRUTAL.—On Saturday evening a man was dread-fully beaten by a Police officer of the First Ward under the following circumstances. It appears that some time since, two colored men were arrest-ed, and not being able to pay the fines imposed upon them, one of them offered his watch as security for the ultimate payment of the fines, with the express understanding, that when the money was paid, the watch was to be surrendered to the owner. The security was accepted and they were

On Saturday, having procured a white man to edeem the watch, they went to the station house for that purpose, and were told that the watch was in the hands of officer May. The man went immediately in search of this officer, and having found him, said that he had been told that the watch was in his possession, and that he had come to redeem it. Whereupon the officer began to turse and swear, and abuse him, and as he stoop ed to pick up his bucket, struck him over the head with a leaded cane, and continued beating him, shamefully, all the way to the watch-house. We are informed that suit has been brought against the officer. We shall endeavor to let our

eaders know the result of the trial. UNPERLING.-We are informed by a lady resid ng in the Seventh ward, that during the time Mr. Bell, (who was shot by the marines on the first of June last,) lay suffering from the effects of his wound, of which hy subsequently died, she told Mayor Magruder that he ought visit him, that he was suffering dreadfully, and that there were small hopes of his recovery, notwithstanding the limb had been amputated in view of that hope.

Mr. Magruder replied, Why should I visit him ne got no more than he deserved.

All right, Doctor, no body expected that you would have the courage to visit your victims, and we all know that you have not magnanimity enough to confess a fault or to make amends for

The Letter of our Georgetown correspond

The Public Schools.—The examinations of our Public Schools have been completed, and the girls and boys have entered upon their season of relaxation and pleasure. We trust that their bealth will be preserved, and that they will return to their studies at the appointed time with increased zeal for the acquisition of knowledge. It gives us great pleasure to be able so cordially to congratulate those lade and lasses, as well as their parents and guardians—on the very hand-some and satisfactory manner in which they pased the fearful ordeal. From the oldest to the youngest, their promot and intelligent answers to

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS .- The examinations of our

youngest, their prompt and intelligent answers to the questions propounded by the examiners, aston-ished and delighted the admiring audience. None could witness these scenes without expatiating in his mind on the vast importance of the institution and exclaiming that the great desideratum for pre-paring young men and expense for resolute to

and exclaiming that the great desideratum for pre-paring young men and women for usefalness to their country, has been found in the Public Schools. In these schools may be found girls who, for proficiency in arithmetic, and the higher branches of ma'hematics—as well as geography and history— need not fear a comparison with graduates of colleges; and boys of fourteen and fifteen years, who know ten times as much of political history— the science of government in general, and of our

who know ten times as much of political history—the science of government in general, and of our Federal and State governments in particular, as millions of voters in the United States. A High school is greatly needed, and we trust it will not be long before provision is made for one.

Notwithstanding the manifest importance of the institution and the admirable working of the machinery, there are among us—it is sad to think of it—deadly enemies to it! They would now, if they could, abolish the system, and reduce the children of this community to the state of abject degradation, ignorance and superstition that enshrouds the children of the laboring people of freland and the Papal States as in a pall of moral death.

death.

These foes of our Public School system have for sometime been counting their numbers and concentrating their strength. They believe their power and influence are sufficient to carry their schemes into effect. They know they have not the requisite number to bear down all opposition, but they know that their number is such that the party to which they belong were dead without them. With such an influence in the two Boards and with the Mayor, what may they not do?

and with the Mayor, what may they not do?

The scheme is, to abolish the present system now operating, and to divide the school-fauds among Protestants and Papists. Each religious sect may then be able to impart its sectarian principles to the children of the sect, at the public expense; and they who belong to no sect must have no education. The effect of this would be, to foster sectarian prejudices and bigotry, and to estrange the children of different sects from each other—making them clanish and selfish; thus other—making them clanish and selfish; thus sowing the seeds of bitterness of spirit—jealousies—envyings—malice, hatred and strife and civil broils. The present, system inculcates harmony and kindness and brotherly love; banishes distinctions tinctions—and puts all on the same great level. It teaches liberality, charity, and respect for each others' principles and sentiments. It meddles not with sectarian peculiarities, and only teaches, in respect of religion, the great fundamental principles of the Bible, acknowledged by all, both Chris-

tian and Jew.

If the effort to change this system shall fail, the alternative is, to banish the Bible from the schools. The only use now made of it in the schools is, for a chapter or short lesson, to be read every morning by the teachers to the scholars—without note or comment. But even this is too much for the hostile party. They fear the children will thus imbibe some pernicious doctrine from the Holy word of God; and, therefore, it must cease to be read to them. And to effect this, the first step to be taken is, to have a new Board of Trustees. A couple or so, of the present members are not objec-tionable. But, every one who is a decided and warm advocate of the use of the Bible in the Pub-lic schools is marked, and must not be continued.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1857.

last, on the report of the Committee on Election were marched to that precinct; and if you find any statement to the contrary in any public print, you were marched to that precinct; and if you find any statement to the contrary in any public print, you will find a statement which is not sustained by facts. I will say further, that that cannon which has made so much noise in the world, was spiked weeks before, and it was spiked at the time it was taken to those grounds. I have seen a statement of the contents of that cannon—I will not say in the report of the Grand Jury—but not a word that it was harmless, because it was spiked. I have seen in the public papers that the Mayor of Washington had suggestions made to him by citizens, that men that Board, which was contested by Mr. Goddard, in which debate Mr. Clarke, Mr. Moore said in his reply to Mr. Clarke, that he had called several times on Mr. Sothoron and requested him to attend on the committee, and that Mr. Sothoron told him (Moore) that a gang of Plugs had assembled at the polls at 5 o'clock, A. M., and that their conduct was very outrageous; all of which I pronounce to be false, and to have not a shadow of truth in it. He well knows that he never asked had suggestions made to him by citizens, that men me to strend the sittings of the committee. He were coming to this city from Baltimore. I will also knows that I never told him that there was a name those citizens; they were Val. Harbaugh and Tom Berry.
The DISTRIC of ATTORNEY. What has this know to this day, of my own knowledge, that there was one here. I have heard a great many of Mr.
Moore's foreign party say that there were a great
many here. I think Mr. Moore must be hard
pressed, indeed, to resort to such means to bolster up his voluminous report, and that, from all the light that he had before him, he should have arrived at a different conclusion; but he is like the owl that stood in open sunshine with a pair of spectacles on his beak, a burning torch on each side, and a flaming brand in each claw—the more side, and a naming brand in each claw—the more light there was the less he was able to see. Why did not Mr. Moore come out and state the facts in the case, and say that, although Mr. Emery beat Mr. Goddard, marines and all, by a majority of nine, he could not hold or retain his seat! Mr. Goddard must have it, nor must it be referred back to the people. Oh, no! that will not do, for we cannot call out the marines again. We are all we cannot call out the marines again. We are all sick of that business, and if they do not come out, with that impression on your mind. Have I not a right to speak of this? It proves balm, and consolation, and peace, and honor on the other side. We shall be held up to the content of the con You have it all around you; your households are filled with it; but gentlemen you have heard but one side of this story until now. Which side is true must be determined by you from the weight would have attended the sittings of the commitwould have attended the sittings of the commit-tee, I should have told him, Yes, as I did Mr. Clarke, when he asked me, and I was looking Clarke, when he asked me, and I was looking every day for a summons or a request to come before ti em. In the first and only conversation that I had with Mr. Moore, I told him all that occurred at the polls of the 1st precinct of the 4th ward, from the opening of the polls in the morning until the closing of them in the evening. In part of which, he (Mr. Moore) agreed with me, for, he said, that he was at the market when the fight occurred, and at the corner of 7th and K sts. when it ended; but he said nothing about that, only asserting that I told him that the Plugs were here at 5 o'clock, A. M., and that I refused to attend the sitting of the committee, which was not tend the sitting of the committee, which was not so. Now, sir, I think that there is not a man in the country, without prejudice, who will believe, for a moment, if I had told Mr. Moore that the Plugs were at the polls of the 1st precinct of the 4th ward, that he would have rested an instant until he had me before the committee to testify to Your obedient servant, W. B. SOTHORON.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1857. Mr. Editor: There are two swell-headed Irish inebrian birds, which have been severely wounded, struggling and fluttering for life. In one of the daily papers called the States, under date of June 30th, they vainly endeavor to deny, before an enlightened community, certain facts stated by me in my affidavit, styling themselves Francis McNerbany and Wm. B. Magruder, Mayor, in which I am styled "a man by the name of Plumsill, one of the Lord's anointed, and a dispenser of gospel truth, and one of those Rev'ds which steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." When this vile, scurrilous and indecorous piece first appeared, I determined within my own mind, to sue conclusion that it would be only suing two beggars and getting two or more lice, and that, even if judg-ment could be obtained, the sum of five dollars could not be made by law out of such inebrian birds, although they flutter in high stations. F. McNer-hany had better take good care, that I do not send him on a pilgrimage to Papal Rome, to do pen-ance for his sins, or to the separate mansions of had not come to hand when we went to press.

Hades, to be purged in the purgatorial fires of Gehenna, for daring to speak or write against one of the Lord's anointed. Perhaps the public is not aware that F. McNerhany was born in the Almshouse, in the District of Columbia, and there received his early education, and has been incarcerated in the watch-house since he has been Naval Storekeeper, where he has been found wallowing in his own fifth. A noble specimen, indeed, to speak or write against one of the Lord's anointed! I doubt whether F. McNerhany, with all his vileness, would dare to swear upon a Doway bible or the holy cross, that the facts stated by me in my affidavit, are not literally and substantially true.

And now a few words concerning the noble Doctor. Inasmuch as he is associated with me in several Orders, I must not dip my pen in gell. The Doctor knows full well that he is in a tight place, and that he is viinly endeavoring to screen him-self and his Irish friend from the calumny of an enlightened public. Sylvester Gates has acknowldged, before witnesses, that he was in the Mayor's office and heard a part of the conversation
which took place between the Mayor and F. McNerhany, at the time the request was made for
the marines to be ordered out on the day of the election, and it is but fair to infer that if he heard a part he heard the whole, as stated by me in my affidavir, if he was a faithful witness. I would also remark, that any Irish pauper can be made a Doc-tor in these days, by studying in the Almshouse or at the Marine barracks, at the expense of the Government and Corporation. If Doctor Magru der has not been incarcerated in the watch-house since he has been in the Mayor's office, it is currently reported that he has been found in a state of inebria on the butcher's benches, in the market bruneona on the butter's benches, in the market-house. I ask the Doctor, in the name of God, will he have the hardihood to swear by the holy cross or bow with me at the Masonic altar, and deny the facts, as stated by me in my affidavit? THOS. PLUMSILL.

Mr. Local.—Being in company, among others, with an English gentleman, the other day, the conversation turned upon the subject of our individual

versation turned upon the subject of our individual preferences as to places of burial, some preferring one place, and some another.

The English gentleman remarked that he would like to be buried at home (England,) for, said he, government would give the ground, and one shilling would pay for digging my grave. I remarked, "You do not expect to be buried there, do

"Oh, no," said he, "I like this country, and have my attachments here, and don't expect to leave it, only politics runs very high, I don't know what to make of it—yet, you know "continued he," every man has a preference for his native country, and if I could live as well there, I would prefer that country to this, and would go back there to

This is perfectly natural, right, and proper, and thus think nine-tenths of those foreign birth and education living in our midst. Many of them are like the Irishman, who, asking the price of a bunch of fish, was told they were a quarter of a dollar a

"Och, man, replied he," I can get them in ould Ireland for a fip, and you charge me a quarter in

"Then why the d-l did you not stay in ou'd "Faith, an' it was bekase I could'nt get the

fips !" A most excellent reason, ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Music.—Dirt cheap now-a-days such as it is—for a penny and glass of whiskey you can have tunes ground out before your door, ad libitum.

We observed, on Tuesday last, two German, girls playing lustily for a group of negroes before the door of a livery stable, and after they had received their pennies, which were tossed upon the pavement for them to pick up, they were invited into the stable, and actually went in and drank whiskey with their sable patrons. Thank God that it was impossible to mistake them for American girls. American girls going about the streets, toting instruments of music upon their backs, and playing for and drinking whiskey with niggers! Faugh! The practice and the practisers are both imported.

Sabbath School Union.—The Island Union met on Monday evening, at the Sixth church. The night was beautiful and there were a good many present. The exercises were very interesting and no doubt profitable. The address of Rev. Mr. Sipes, pastor of Gorsuch chapel, was decidedly the gem of the evening. It was beautiful, truthful and useful. It was just what it ought to be, neither too long nor too short. It was addressed to the teachers, and appealed strongly to their sympathies, urging them to renowed effort in the cause, and holding out to them the reward that is promised to those who are faithful unto death in the cause of Him who laid down his life for all mankind. The next meeting of the Union will be mankind. The next meeting of the Union will be

SINGULAR.—On Wednesday evening, about sun down, a tall female, apparently about twenty-five years of age, with no bonnet on, and evidently much excited, was observed rapidly walking in the middle of K street toward the Northern Liberties market; when she arrived near Ninth street, she cut some queer capers, such as walking to and fro, up and down over and cross, &c., &c., and finally went away towards Seventh street. She was supposed to be insane; would it not be well for the authorities to look after and care for her, before it

THE RIOT CASES .- The testimony of Robert T. Larner, James Randolph, John T. Hallock, Richard Wallach, James Noakes, and Ashton White, given on Wednesday, in the riot cases, was per-fectly crushing upon Mr. Magruder, Tyler, God-dard, & Co. Let the facts be stated; let the whole truth be told; this is what we want, and

AFRICAN SQUADRON .- We learn that govern ment intends immediately to increase our African squadron. We now have in those waters three sloops-of-war, the Cumberland, St. Louis, and Dale, making in all fifty guns. This movement is made with reference to suppressing the African slave trade, and to protect our commerce.

REMOVED .- Fletcher Webster, nephew of Dan Webster, has been dismissed from a Clerkship in the Department of the Interior, and is succeeded by Charles Lannian, who was at one time Mr. Webster's Private Secretary.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The nearly complete re-turns of this County give Rollins, (Independent) for Governor, between 1800 and 1900 majority; and Maurice (Emancipationist) is elected to the

Legislature, to fill a vacancy.
In Cooper County Rollins' majority is 275. How ard County, it is reported, gives Stewart (Demo-crat) for Governor, 500 majority. Cole County (official) gives Stewart 285 majority.

Late advises from Kansas state that Walker was still encamped at Lawrence, and that his forces had been increased. The Legislative appointment gives 11 members to 50 counties and 42 members to 17 counties.

1823. First export of raw cotton from Egypt

nto Great Britain. 1825. New Orleans cotton at from twenty-thre o twenty-five cents per pound. 1826. Self acting mule spinner patented in Eng-

and by Roberts. 1827. American cotton manufactures first exported to any extent. 1829 Highest duty in the United States on for-

gn cotton manufactures.

1830. About this time Mr. Dyer introduced a nachine from the United States into England for

the purpose of making cards.

1832. Duty on cotton goods imported into the United State: reduced, and in England it is forbid to employ miners in cotton mills to work more than ten hours per day, or nine hours on Satur-

day; in consequence they work at something else.
1834. Cotton at seventeen cents.
1835. Extensive purchase made of cotton lands
by speculators and others.
1836. Cotton from eighteen to twenty cents.

TAKE THIS METHOD OF RETURNING thanks to my friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage best weed upon me while engaged in businesse. Raving transferred the store to Mr. JOHN F. B. PURSELL, I take great pessure in recommending him to your favorable commissideration. From his experience in business I am satisfied that his only endeavor will be to try to please ROBERT T. KNIGHT. A CARD

GROCERY STORE Corner Maryland Avenue and Seventh St.

AVING BOUGHT OUT THE STORE FOR merly kept by Mr. Robert T. Knight, I shall keep on hand a select assortment of FINE GROCE RIES, comprising, among others, the following arti-

THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR ONLY AIM. THIRD ANNUAL EXCURSION

UNION FIRE COMPANY, NO. 2, TO THE WHITE HOUSE PAVILION, On THURSDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1867.

The Union Fire Company, No. 2. having chartered the steamer GEORE WASHINGTON, will give their Annual Excursion to the White House Pavilion on THURSDAY Aurase III. The uniform success that has attended, and the good order that has universally prevailed at the privious Excursions of the Company authorise our assurance that this will rank No. 1 with the Excursions of the season.

Refreshments at the usual city prices. Dinner and Supper furnished by an experienced enterer. Bodini's Brass and String Band has been sugged. The Boat will make two trips; leaving in the merting from Georgetown at 7½, City Wharf at 5½, Kavy Yard at 9, and Alexandria at 9½. Aftersoon, City Wharf at 2 o'clock, Navy Yard 2½, and Alexandria at 5; leaving the White House at 6 and 10½ p. m. Omnibusses will leave the Northern Liberty Market House, and from the corner of 20th street and Penn. avenue, in time to reach the Boat at the City Wharf.

S. E. Doughas, W. E. Mastin, W. H. Hines, J. F. Streeks, J. Bury, J. Vessey. au 8-td

CARD. RETURNING MY SINCERE THANKS TO MY

RETURNING MY SINCERE THANKS TO MY
friends and the public, for their very liberal
patronage, I will take this opportunity to inform all,
that from the lest day of August, 1857. I have closed
my books entirely, and nothing more can be charged
under any circumstances; my object in so doing is to
enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater
inducements to purchasers.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from all, as
I can confidently assert, from the recent large purchases I have made, my stock is decidedly larger,
cheaper, and better than it has ever been before; and
by selling for cash alone, I believe I can make it a
saving to all to give me a call before purchasing.
F. M. MAGRUDER,
Boot and Shoe store, No. 379, corner 7th and 1 st.
au 8-tf

CARD.

To the Trustres of Public Schools.

Washington, August 5, 1857.

Sentlemen: We deem it our duty to call your attention, as Trustees of the Public Schools of Washington city, to a young lady, residing in the Fourth Ward, on Delaware avenue, by the name of Miss Julia A. H. Havs, the daughter of Bertrand E. Hays, formerly of Virginia. This young lady has given great satisfaction to many parents on account of the advancement of their children in their studies. She is a lady of high attainments and of the best familiar and we know her to be well adapted and qualified is teach all the branches of an English education at that she will take pride in the advancement of her pupils, and use every effort to make them good and ripe scholars. With the consent of the lady, and the approbation of her parents, we, who have been her patrons, call on your dignified body to give her a position as teacher in the Public Schools. We shall be highly gratified if she is successful, believing that she will give satisfaction to all.

Samuel Cassida, CARD.

Samuel Cassida, Winright Preston, George Butterbaugh, W. N. King, George Cunningham,

JOSEPH F. HODGSON Dealer in Stores, Tin, and Britan Seventh Street between H and I.

He has a fine assortment of the following wares:

Planished Tin Ware,
Block Tin and Britania Wares.
Tea Sets, Toilet Sets.
A large lot of Lamps, Britanis, Globe, Brass, and
Parlor Lamps. A general assortment of Tin Ware and Eitcher

He has also an excellent assortment of the ber Preserving Kettles in the market, enamoled S Call and examine for yourselves.

FINE CONFECTIONERY.

AVING ERECTED A BAKE OVER AND
Bake-House on my own premises, I have
commenced the manufacture of all kinds of Cake in
Philadelphia styles, by a Philadelphia workman;
something new, which the public are respectfully in
vited to cal end try. And from this time forth all my
customers will be supplied fresh Cake daily, and at
as low rates as can be purchased in this city, and all
made of the best materials.

Parties of all kinds supplied with all kinds of Pancy
Cake, Lady Cake, Pyramids, Ice Cream, and Weter
Ices, plain or in moulds, and sent to all parts of the
city. All I ask is, give me a fair trial.

Penn. ave., between 9th and 10th streets.

Penn. ave., between 9th and 10th N. B. I have a private Ice Cream Saloo

ELVANS & THOMPSON

26 Penn. Av. between 9th and 10th

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Dealers in Coach and Cabinet Hardware, Carrier
Dry Goods, Bar Iron and Steel, Cutlery, &c., &c.

A well assorted stock of goods in their line of treds
is offered to city and country consumers at low prices
for cash.

NEW HARDWARE STORE, No. 84, Centre Market Space, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

OHN W. BADEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS JOHN W. BADEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has recommenced his old business at the above mand, with an entirely new and extensive assortment of the most approved kinds of Hardware, Cutlery, Building Material, Mechanics' Tools, Agricultural Implements Guns, Pistols, Sporting Goods, &c. All of which he offers at prices well calculated to please purchasers. His thorough knowledge of the business has enabled him to make a judicious selection of articles of the best quality, warranted to suit the wants of this maket; and he pledges his entire devotion to the interests of those who will favor him with their pareasage.

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